

plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On March 27, 1919, the said Adolph Panarelli, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7033. Adulteration and misbranding of aspirin tablets. U. S. * * * v. 2 Cases of Aspirin Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9555. I. S. Nos. 14348-r, 14349-r. S. No. E-1197.)

On December 26, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1 case, containing 12 cans of aspirin tablets, and 1 case, containing 25 cans of aspirin tablets, at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 19, 1918, by the Verandah Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and was being transported from the State of New York into the States of Arkansas and Montana, respectively, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Acetyl-Salicylic Acid Tablets 'Aspirin' Verandah Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y."

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product contained no acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), but consisted essentially of milk sugar and starch, with a small amount of free salicylic acid.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the labeling thereof was false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the name of, another article.

On January 1, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7034. Adulteration and misbranding of process butter. U. S. * * * v. 10,000 Pounds * * * of a Substance Purporting to be Process Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on payment of costs of proceedings. (F. & D. No. 9556. I. S. No. 15647-r. S. No. E-1192.)

On December 26, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10,000 pounds of a substance purporting to be process butter, at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on December 12, 1918, by Charles M. Shank, Middletown, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Process Butter Strictly Pure."